

DAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Occasional rain. Temp. 57-66 (14-18). Tomorrow partly cloudy. Today's temp. 58-68 (17-21). LONDON: Occasional rain. Temp. 55-66 (13-18). Tomorrow partly cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 54-65 (15-17). KYOTO: Rainy. Temp. 54-59 (14-17). NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 48-57 (10-14). Today's temp. 48-56 (10-14).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

27,748

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PARIS, FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1972

Established 1887

2 Slain, 30 Hurt In New Wave of Ulster Violence

BELFAST, March 30 (AP)—Extremists in Northern Ireland today mounted a wave of bomb and gun attacks that injured persons and killed a woman civilian and a British Army officer.

The major escalation in violence came as the British Parliament today enacted a law under which it takes over the troubled since and as it is ordered in 600 more British troops, reinforcing terrorism. In Belfast's Andersonstown district a woman bystander was shot dead when caught in a crossfire during a three-and-a-half-hour gun battle between guerrillas and soldiers. Also in Belfast, an army munitions expert was killed by the explosion of a bomb he was trying to dismantle. They brought to 293 the death toll from violence in the province over the past 31 months.

Bombs planted in parked cars exploded in three cities. The out-break of violence today effectively ended talk of a possible truce during the British takeover, which has been widely welcomed by non-activists in the Catholic third of the Protestant-dominated population.

One of the blasts, in Lisburn, site of the British Army's provincial headquarters, six miles south of Belfast, exploded in a parked car near the city center. It injured 18 shoppers, four seriously. One lost an arm, another a foot.

Other bombs went off in Belfast and Londonderry.

The underground Irish Republican Army, which wants reunification of Ulster with the Catholic-dominated Irish Republic to the south, was suspected of launching at least five of today's blasts.

Protestants Blamed

But Protestant extremists were blamed by Ivan Cooper, a prominent Protestant in the Catholic-based civil rights movement, for an attempt to blow him up early today. A bomb exploded in his car as he was about to get into it. He escaped injury.

In addition to the prolonged battle between troops and subversives, a sunburst broke out in the border town of Belvoir, 30 miles to the west.

Hundreds of shots were exchanged there. The army said it suffered no casualties but may have hit two gunmen firing from the Irish Republic across the border.

Meanwhile, Catholics in the North were reported planning massive marches in defiance of provincial security regulations.

Parades marking the 56th anniversary of the 1916 Easter Rebellion in Dublin are uprising which led to the 1921 partition of Ireland and the 1922 emergence of the Irish Republic—were planned for Belfast, Londonderry, Lurgan and other towns.

This stirred fears of clashes between Catholics and Protestants bristling over the historic British seizure of the province's government and plans to give the Catholics a bigger say in running Northern Ireland.

The planned parades could give Britain's new overlords of Northern Ireland, William Whitelaw, his first taste of the bitter sectarian strife which has given the province a new name in running Northern Ireland.

They announced later that they had decided to withdraw their support from the Conservative party government, which they had bucked solidly. Their move was interpreted as a call for "imposition of rule" which, the Ulster majority political group Northern Ireland, opposes.

Backlash Fears

Normally, the Protestants do not molest the Catholics during their "remember the rebellion" marches, but security chiefs fear that this Easter may be scarred by a violent backlash by Ulster's one million Protestants.

The British Defense Ministry

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

despite Opposition in Congress

Nixon Decides to Sell Greece 36 Phantom Fighter-Bombers

WASHINGTON, March 30 (UPI)—Despite opposition in Congress, the administration will sell Greece 36 F-4 Phantom fighter-bombers to modernize its force.

The administration said yesterday that an agreement to sell the Greek military junta the

ALT Delegates Hard at Work

HELSINKI, March 30 (AP)—The second session of the seventh and in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks was held here today at the U.S. Embassy. It lasted two hours.

The delegations were hard at work and approached the matter a very serious way," a U.S. spokesman said later.

The next plenary session will be held at the Soviet Embassy next Tuesday. A special working group is expected to meet tomorrow.

PARIS, March 30 (AP)—A statement by the North Vietnamese Foreign Ministry condemning the United States for breaking off the talks. The statement, published Tuesday, insisted that the United States return to the talks at once and continue them on the regular weekly basis as before.

The suspension of the conference was termed a "very cynical act of sabotage . . . and a new, extremely grave step made by the American government to undermine the negotiations on the Vietnam problem."

The French Foreign Ministry had no immediate comment on Mr. Schumann's reported remarks to Mr. Thuy.

Acting on President Nixon's orders, Mr. Porter told the Communists he would be willing to resume the talks only if they are disposed to engage in meaningful

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But Envoy Says There Are Only 40**Bolivia Asks Ouster of 119 Soviet Officials**

LA PAZ, March 30 (UPI).—The Soviet Union today was asked by the Bolivian government to withdraw 119 embassy officials within a week, leaving only six or seven Russians in the La Paz embassy.

Soviet Ambassador Alexei F. Sherbachevich said today the embassy has only 40 attaches in Bolivia and not the 119 the government has asked be withdrawn.

"Where did they get 119 when the embassy has only 40 func-

tionaries?" asked Mr. Sherbachevich. "I didn't want to make any comment, but it is difficult not to comment when the names and numbers given of members of this embassy are false."

Two weeks ago, the Bolivian government had expressed concern that an unspecified embassy was aiding leftist guerrillas operating inside Bolivia.

"Even if you added all the members of the families of the 40 attaches in the Soviet Embassy in La Paz, the total would only be 92 persons," Mr. Sherbachevich protested.

The Russian ambassador said Bolivian Foreign Minister Mario Gutierrez had given him two separate lists of alleged attaches in his embassy, one with 63 names and the other with 36.

The ambassador said a perusal of the lists indicated the Bolivians had included the names of diplomatic couriers, members of trade missions, or journalists visiting La Paz at one time or another.

Mr. Gutierrez and Minister of

Head of Peace Corps Submits Resignation

WASHINGTON, March 30 (UPI).—Kevin O'Donnell has resigned as head of the Peace Corps and will return to private industry.

Mr. O'Donnell, 46, served for four years as country director in South Korea, several months as director of administration and finance and then as acting deputy director of the Peace Corps. His resignation is effective April 30.

**Radio Japan invites you to Japan!**

Radio Japan, in cooperation with Japan Air Lines, will invite three people for their written impressions of radio programs to Japan this fall.

Particulars: Impression theme, "Listening to Radio Japan's programs". Select any program, news, commentary or any other to be broadcast May and June 1972 and write your impression in 500 words (in French; 600 words) clearly indicating the name of the program and the language it was broadcast in. Send it to Radio Japan/NHK, Tokyo, Japan before deadline July 31, 1972. Winning entries will be notified by September 30, 1972 and invited to Japan for one week in October, 1972. Include your name, address, age, sex, and occupation with your entry.

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European Service
EST (I) 0745~0945 (Swedish, German, French, English & Italian)
(II) 2030~2200 (Russian, German & English)
Frequencies
(I) 21570kHz (13mb), 17825kHz (16mb)
(II) 11950kHz (25mb), 9735kHz (31mb)

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**Smallpox Toll Mounts to 16 In Yugoslavia****Hannover Places 450 in Quarantine**

BELGRADE, March 30 (Reuters).—The death toll in Yugoslavia's smallpox outbreak rose to 16 today as two more persons died in the Serbian province of Kosovo, where the disease broke out earlier this month.

Belgrade radio reported a total of 90 cases in the province, of which 10 have died.

An official statement earlier today said there had been eight deaths in Kosovo, five in Belgrade and one in another Serbian town.

In Belgrade, the number of smallpox cases has officially been put at 29 and press reports here said today nearly 300 persons, including 186 medical workers, have been isolated.

Health authorities in the central republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina are on the alert following the discovery of a suspected case in Sarajevo, the first such case outside Serbia, the Belgrade newspaper Borba reported today.

Meanwhile, in Hannover, West Germany, health authorities today quarantined another 163 persons known to have been in contact with a Yugoslav migrant worker suffering from smallpox, bringing the total isolated to nearly 450.

State government officials expressed fears of more cases, and organizers met today to consider possible implications for West Germany's major trade fair due to open in Hannover in three weeks.

At the same time, the Bavarian State Vaccine Institute has developed an oral vaccine against smallpox, the state Interior Ministry said.

The vaccine was not yet ready for public distribution, the ministry said.

Vaccine Scarcity

DACCA, March 30 (Reuters).—Scarcity of smallpox vaccine is hampering the fight against an epidemic which has already claimed 400 lives in Bangladesh.

Another 12,000 cases of infection were reported in the districts of Jessore, Khulna, Faridpur and Barisal, a Health Ministry spokesman said today.

The army announcement said the searches would gradually be increased "in volume and intensity" and warned all citizens to cooperate.

Meanwhile, a communiqué attributed to the kidnappers indicated that Mr. Sallustro was still alive after the Tuesday midnight deadline the abductors had set for his execution.

Thieves Walk Out Of Paris Gallery With 5 Paintings

PARIS, March 30 (UPI).—Thieves walked out of an art gallery yesterday with five paintings worth more than 5 million francs, police said today.

It was the 13th major art theft in France within the last two years. Of 170 works stolen during this period, 43 have been recovered by police.

The impressionist and post-impressionist paintings stolen from the Verrière Gallery near the Champs Elysées included "Woman Drying Herself" by Pierre Bonnard, "Portrait of a Woman" by Auguste Renoir, "A Street in Paris" by Maurice Utrillo, "Still Life" by André Derain and "The Bay of Trouville" by Eugène Boudin.

Also stolen was a wooden mobile by Alexander Calder, the contemporary American sculptor.

Jacques Verrière, the gallery's owner, said that the thieves walked into his shop sometime yesterday morning, took the mobile from one room and slipped into a back room where they found, neatly packed and labeled, the five paintings which were to have gone to a framer. He said that the theft was not noticed until the gallery closed for lunch.

"Above all, let us insure we never descend to violence or intimidation," Mr. Faulkner said. It is reported that Mr. Faulkner, who entered politics in 1949 and held two cabinet posts before becoming prime minister for a year and a week, will seek a seat in the British Parliament.

Saying he now spoke "as leader of the Unionist party," he declared that the bond between Northern Ireland and Great Britain had been "sealed by blood and sacrifice on both sides."

"No new system can be made to work without our willing cooperation. We shall not be truculent or unreasonable. We shall make a constructive contribution."

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At Bellegoek, the cross-border between British soldiers and snipers lasted for an hour. Four gunmen opened up with automatic weapons on the police post at Bellegoek. Troops, backed by several Scout cars mounting heavy machine guns, fired back at the gunmen hidden in thickets.

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reserving Executive Privilege

White House Barred Record of Kissinger Talk to Senators

WASHINGTON, March 30 (UPI).—The White House "vetoed" a plan to keep a transcript of a meeting between presidential security adviser Henry A. Kissinger and 11 members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senate sources said yesterday.

Mr. Kissinger reportedly agreed to a transcript of informal talks in members of the committee, an intended compromise for the committee's unwise attempt to require this to testify in official session. But the White House, it was said, "overruled" the

resident's war power debate.

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, March 30 (UPI).—The Senate began debate yesterday on a bill that its leaders contend is necessary to check the war-making powers of the presidency but which the administration protests is unconstitutional and unwise.

The legislation would authorize a President to use the military in certain emergency situations but it specifies that hostilities could not be maintained for more than 90 days without congressional approval.

The administration mounted a 24-hour lobbying effort against the legislation. Its effort included a letter by Secretary of State William P. Rogers warning the bill "would violate the institution and, far from preventing future military involvement, would increase the likelihood of such involvement."

Sen. Allott Is Recipient

The letter, written last Friday, was made public on Capitol Hill by the senator and at the Department of State as the debate began in the Senate.

With the broad bipartisan and ecological support behind the bill, however, it appeared unlikely that the administration could defeat the legislation in the Senate, although it may well succeed in blocking the measure in the House.

Among Senate conservatives and Republicans, the administration has encountered considerable difficulty in organizing any opposition, particularly because one of the principal co-sponsors of the bill is Sen. John Stennis, D-Miss., chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee. At this point, according to Republican sources, the administration is lined up only three Republicans—Senators Barry Goldwater, Arizona, Roman L. Hruska of Nebraska and Peter H. Dominick of Colorado—and one Democrat, Sen. Gale W. McGee of Wyoming, speak against the bill.

All votes have been put off until next week, largely to accommodate Sen. Goldwater, who in California to attend his son's marriage today.

M to Pay U.S. Fine for Pop-Out Opel Windshields

WASHINGTON, March 30 (UPI).—General Motors has agreed to pay a \$30,000 fine for violating federal auto-safety standards on its German-produced Opel car.

The Transportation Department charged GM had produced and imported into the United States a large number of Opel cars with faulty windshields.

Tests conducted by the Transportation Department showed the windshield in a 1971 Opel Kadett sedan wagon "completely separated" from the car in a 30-mile-an-hour crash into a barrier.

Under government standards, at least 75 percent of the windshields must remain intact after a 3-mile-an-hour crash.

The government said GM failed its own test after the government report was issued and recalled 100,000 of the compact cars.

For failing to comply with the federal standard, GM has agreed to pay \$30,000 in compromise of civil penalty claim, the Transportation Department said.

Nixon Signs Bill Funding Radios

WASHINGTON, March 30 (UPI).—President Nixon today signed a bill authorizing continued federal funding for Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty until June 30.

The President last year ordered a halt to CEA funding of the stations, both located in Munich, and proposed continued funding through the State Department for two more years.

Authorization of \$36 million for the current fiscal year was held up in Senate-House disagreement, agreeing on funding for the remainder of the year ending June 30. Senate and House committees promised to consider a further extension.

And, testifying at Price Com-



Rev. Philip Berrigan, handcuffed, leaving Harrisburg Prison yesterday for trial.

Witness in Angela Davis Trial

Hostage in Shootout Admits She Altered Her Testimony

By Bob Williams

SAN JOSE, Calif., March 30 (UPI).—A 50-year-old housewife who was one of the jurors taken hostage during the Marin County shootout in August, 1970, said she might have been influenced by the prosecutor to change her testimony about the incident.

The senator put into the Congressional Record an exchange of correspondence with the White House on the dispute over questioning Ms. Kissinger.

It showed that on Feb. 10 Sen. Fulbright wrote a "Dear Henry" letter to Mr. Kissinger urging him "to reconsider your earlier reluctance to appear before the Committee on Foreign Relations, in view of the wide public exposure you have received as a result of your recent press and television briefings."

A reply, dated Feb. 26, came not from Mr. Kissinger, but from John W. Dean, Counsel to the President.

Mr. Dean wrote that "because of Dr. Kissinger's position as a member of the President's immediate staff, he will be unable to accept your gracious invitation to appear" before the Senate committee.

"However," Mr. Dean said, "we share your belief that the executive and legislative branches should exchange views on foreign policy, and we are confident that such exchanges can be carried out to the fullest extent by the constituted officers of the executive branch."

What followed was the informal meeting Tuesday—but with the White House drawing the line at any transcript—to preserve the record that Mr. Kissinger is exempt from official questioning.

High Food Prices Still Issue Though Meat Cost Declines

By Fred Farns

WASHINGTON, March 30 (UPI).—A downturn in skyrocketing meat prices was reported today as the administration sought to deflate high food prices as a political issue.

The Agriculture Department reported that live beef, cattle and hog prices in the month ending March 15 fell for the first time since last summer. Average prices for all farm products also dropped after a five-month continuing increase.

Only a day after Treasury Secretary John B. Connally predicted, following a meeting with supermarket representatives, that beef and pork prices would come down soon, the government also reported wholesale beef prices were down about 5 cents a pound.

The Agriculture Department reports, which put wholesale beef prices near last August's price-freeze level, came on a day that saw these related developments:

House Democratic leaders outlined a legislative program that they said would overcome Nixon administration "failure" to fight inflation.

The White House quickly rejected the Democratic leaders' call for a new wage-price freeze, insisting it would meet its goal of halving the inflation rate by the end of this year.

Sen. Gale McGee, D-Wyo., accused the Nixon and the Johnson administrations of ignoring a 1968 food price report aimed at reducing the commission that drafted the study for the White House, he said both Presidents Nixon and President Johnson "swept the recommendations under the rug" because the report blamed meat packers and chain stores for high food prices.

One of the country's major food chains, Grand Union, announced a 30-day freeze on prices of fresh meat and poultry.

Economist Critical

Rep. Wilbur Mills, D-Ark., chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, warned that if prices did not start to come down soon, he would advocate another freeze. This one, he said, would be expanded to include profits and interest as well as wages and prices.

And, testifying at Price Com-

Doomed Killer Wants to Die, But Gets Life

ADELAIDE, Australia, March 30 (AP).—A convicted killer who says he wants to die, had his appeal to be hanged rejected by the South Australian State Supreme Court here today.

Dennis Neil Lawrence, 45, a former salesman, contend

ed capitalization of the death sentence on him to life imprisonment was invalid as an

improper exercise of the royal prerogative of mercy. He has already served 14 months of his life sentence.

Under state law a life prison term is generally 20 years. With remission, this can be reduced to 12 years or less.

Lawrence was found guilty of the murder in 1970 of Josef Sommer, an opal dealer at Prospect, South Australia, in an attempt to steal opals worth thousands of dollars to make a "fresh start in life."

In an affidavit, Lawrence said: "I regard the sentence of life imprisonment as a less merciful and less compassionate sentence than the sentence of death."

And, testifying at Price Com-

mission hearings, a Harvard econ-

omist, Otto Eckstein, also said a

new wage-price freeze might be

needed if prices continue to climb

as much as they did in February.

A member of President John-

son's Council of Economic Ad-

visers, Mr. Eckstein said govern-

ment policies were as much to

blame for rising food prices as

anything else and urged the Nixon

administration to suspend im-

port quotas on fresh fruits, vege-

tables and meat.

At a news conference today,

Speaker Carl Albert, D-Okla., and House Democratic leader Hale Boggs, La., criticized the

administration for economic controls that they said had been harder on wages than prices.

The Agriculture Department re-

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A member of President John-

son's Council of Economic Ad-

Official of Fast Conglomerate**Lord Rank Dies in Britain; Built Movie, Theater Empire**

LONDON, March 30 (NYT).—Lord Rank, 82, founder of the Rank Organization, which financed many of the best-known British film productions and operated an extensive chain of theaters in which to show them, died yesterday in a hospital in Winchester.

Active in many fields, J. Arthur Rank built an economic empire and a fortune estimated as high as \$250 million.

He owned or controlled companies making cameras, radios, television sets, lenses, projection equipment, theater seats and cosmetics. He was also associated with enterprises ranging from milling and insurance to milk bars, publishing companies and newspapers. He was director



J. Arthur Rank

of about 100 companies and chairman of the board of 25.

He was born on Dec. 23, 1888, in Hull, Yorkshire. His father, a deeply religious Methodist, had transformed the inheritance of a Yorkshire grain mill into a large flour industry.

At 17 the youth left school and went into his father's business as a junior clerk. During World War I, he was a sergeant in a field ambulance unit in France, then rose to artillery captain. After the war he managed some of his father's mills and taught a Sunday school.

In 1935 he helped finance the production of "The Turn of the Tide," a documentary about Yorkshire fishing villages. Although it won a prize at the Venice film festival, there was not much interest in exhibiting the film. Mr. Rank soon bought a theater in London in which to show it.

The British film industry was then in a chaotic state, unable to meet the competition of Hollywood, which was accounting for most of Britain's screen fare.

With C. M. Woolf, a theater-chain operator, Mr. Rank acquired several small theater circuits and began production on a small scale. By the 1940's his companies were reportedly doing nearly \$200 million business annually.

His movies featured British stars and were preceded by the trademark of a bronzed man slowly hitting a huge gong with a long hammer.

As the years went by, and movies gave way to television, he diversified his operations; some

movie houses became halls, bingo or bowling alleys.

In 1953 he merged with Hovis & McDougal, a manufacturer of bread and flour, to form Rank-Hovis-McDougal, conglomerate chiefly in the food and entertainment fields.

Lord Rank was created a baron in 1957. He retired five years later as chairman of the conglomerate and became president.

Recalling his 35 years with the Mutual Broadcasting System, he once said proudly, "I never had a lawsuit."

Obituaries**Gabriel Heatter, 82, of Radio: 'There's Good News Tonight'**

MIAMI, March 30 (UPI).—Newscaster Gabriel Heatter, 82, whose trademark phrase "Ah, there's good news tonight" was known to millions of Americans, died today at the Miami Heart Institute.

He retired from his radio network news show in 1965 and moved to Miami Beach, where he conducted a local television show for a few years. In addition to his regular news program, he had also been the host for radio's "We the People" program.

Much of Mr. Heatter's reputation derived from his coverage of the 1936 execution of Bruno Hauptmann, kidnapper of the Charles A. Lindbergh baby.

"I'd covered his trial for seven weeks, then the night of the execution came," he recalled. "I was on the air for one hour and one minute without interruption and without any notes. I just recalled on its 35 years with the Mutual Broadcasting System, he once said proudly, "I never had a lawsuit."

Recalling his 35 years with the Mutual Broadcasting System, he once said proudly, "I never had a lawsuit."

Hal Roach Jr.

SANTA MONICA, Calif., March 30 (AP).—Hal Roach Jr., 53, former president of Hal Roach Studios and former chairman of the Mutual Broadcasting Co., died yesterday in a hospital here.

The Hal Roach Studios, which his father founded in 1918 and which the younger Roach took over in 1955, were sold in 1955 after a series of business setbacks. The younger Roach filed for bankruptcy in 1962.

His father said in 1960, "What happened was that my son lost \$5 million in four months."

The younger Roach produced such television series as "My Little Margie," "Firestone Theater," "Life of Riley," "Blonde," "Topper," "Duffy's Tavern" and "Amos 'n' Andy."

As chairman of Mutual, Mr.

Roach was fined \$500 in 1960 after pleading no contest in a charge of having violated the Foreign Agents Registration Act. He and two other Mutual officials were charged in an indictment with accepting \$750,000 to feed into the network propaganda favorable to the Dominican Republic.

In levying the fine, Judge Joseph R. Jackson told Mr. Roach he had been the victim of Alexander L. Guterman, who received the money as president of Mutual.

Francis B. Sayre sr.

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP).—Francis B. Sayre sr., diplomat, son-in-law of President Woodrow Wilson and father of the dean of the Washington Cathedral, died yesterday at the age of 86.

After five years as an assistant professor of law at Harvard, Mr.

Sayre was named adviser to the King of Siam and, in 1925, U.S.

ambassador there.

In 1933, while serving as director of the Harvard Institute of Criminal Law, Mr. Sayre was

named an assistant secretary of state by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. He continued in the post until 1939, when he was appointed high commissioner of the Philippines. In 1942 he was evacuated from the Philippines by submarine.

Miss Kwiatkowski, 31, a Gen-

man-born psychologist, last month

was sentenced by a district court

to six months in jail, but half

the sentence was suspended. She

appealed that verdict.

The Appeals Court confirmed

the sentence and repealed the

suspension, making it a straight

six-month prison term.

Miss Kwiatkowski had been

found guilty of damaging private

property, because she ruined Mr.

Heath's suit, and of forging press

accreditation forms to get into

Brussels' Egmont Palace, where

Mr. Heath was to sign Britain's

treaty of accession to the Com-

mon Market.

Justifying the stiffer sentence,

the Appeals Court president

said: "Journalism is an impor-

tant profession and it is very

dishonest to try to abuse it."



Marie-Louise Kwiatkowski

Bangladesh Planning to Try 1,000 Pakistanis Late in Year

DACCA, March 30 (NYT).—The Bangladeshi government plans to try more than 1,000 Pakistani military prisoners for war crimes and expects to begin the trials by the end of the year, officials said yesterday. Bengali sources disclosed yesterday.

Giving details of the trial plans for the first time, the government sources said that the top Pakistani prisoners, Lt. Gen. A.K.A. Niazi and Maj. Gen. Rao Farman Ali Khan, would be among those tried.

Gen. Niazi was the Pakistani military commander in East Pakistan, now independent Bangladesh, and Gen. Farman Ali was his top aide.

They and their approximately 70,000 soldiers surrendered to Indian-Bengali command last Dec. 16 after a two-week war that followed eight months of Bengali guerrilla activity. About 20,000 paramilitary personnel and West Pakistani civilians also surrendered and all are being held in prisoner-of-war camps in India. New Delhi has agreed to turn over nine prisoners against whom Bangladesh presents convincing evidence of guilt.

The West Pakistani military crackdown began last March, in an attempt to crush the popularly elected Bengali autonomy movement. According to conservative estimates, the army and its civilian collaborators, during nine months of occupation, killed at least several hundred thousand Bengalis and possibly a million more. Atrocities and rape were common.

Pakistan's new President, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who is facing mounting public pressure to get the Pakistani soldiers home, has contended that the prisoners are solely an Indian responsibility.

Accusing India and Bangladesh of using the prisoners as blackmail to win concessions from Pakistan at eventual peace talks, President Bhutto said a few days ago that if Bangladesh put Indian soldiers on trial for war crimes, "then I am afraid we

would be reaching the point no return."

Bangladeshi feel that we crimes trials are necessary to assuage the passion for revenge among the Bengalis.

Indian Initiative.

NEW DELHI, March 30 (AP).—Indian Foreign Minister S. P. Singh will leave here tomorrow on an unscheduled trip to Afghanistan and Russia, which he serves here interpreted as a bearing on the resumption of talks with Pakistan.

Mr. Singh has negotiated one with Pakistan, sometimes with Mr. Bhutto, who was leading a Pakistani delegation when he Foreign Minister.

EEC-Iceland Talks On Trade Deadlocked

BRUSSELS, March 30 (UPI).—Trade talks between Iceland and the European Economic Community僵持不前 yesterday after it

had reaffirmed its determination to extend its fishing rights to 12 to 50 miles after Sept. 1. The European Economic Community has offered a free trade agreement involving tariff reductions on Icelandic fish exports only on condition the limits extension is removed.

Thorvald Asgeirsson, Iceland's chief negotiator, said this condition was "entirely unacceptable" adding that the talks had made no progress at all. He said the Reykjavik government recently endorsed its decision.

Cobra Bites German

PASSAU, W. Germany, March 30 (AP).—A 46-year-old male cobra died from a king cobra bite after a serum, apparently taken, failed to counteract the poison, police reported. Police said Alois Schwieger, 46, died aboard a German military helicopter taking him to Fraunhofer for emergency treatment.

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Without Compensation

Chilean Party Urges Allende To Confiscate ITT Holdings

By Terri Shaw

WASHINGTON, March 30 (UPI)—One of the parties in Chile's ruling coalition has proposed that the government confiscate without compensation ITT's share in the Chilean Telephone Co.

José Gazzmuri, secretary of the Popular Action Movement, said in a telephone interview that he made a formal proposal yesterday to President Salvador Allende that ITT's 70-percent share in the telephone company be taken over through a "constitutional reform."

The Popular Action Movement originally suggested a takeover of the ITT share of the telephone company several days ago upon learning of reports by communist Jack Anderson that ITT had plotted to prevent Mr. Allende from taking office.

Mr. Gazzmuri said that Mr. Allende was "very interested" in the proposal. The Popular Action Movement leader said that he was sure his party's position would be supported by all the other parties in the government coalition and that he hoped for a decision by next week.

Support Indicated

Informants in Washington said that the Popular Action Movement's proposal did seem to have considerable support within the coalition.

Under the proposal Mr. Gazzmuri said, the measure confiscating the ITT holdings would have to be approved by the Chilean Congress, which is dominated by opposition parties.

The Chilean government is already running the telephone company and has been negotiating to buy ITT's share. The international conglomerate has asked \$153 million for its share of the company, while the government has estimated that it is worth about \$35 million.

Aside from its share in the telephone company, ITT has a controlling interest in two Sheraton hotels, an electronics plant and an international telex-telegraph

Bonn, Beirut Agree To Resume Relations

BONN, March 30 (UPI)—West Germany announced today that it was resuming diplomatic relations with Lebanon after seven years. The Foreign Ministry said ambassadors would be exchanged as soon as possible.

Lebanon was one of 10 Arab countries that broke formal ties with West Germany in 1965 after it established diplomatic relations with Israel. Five have now resumed relations.



Associated Press
STEP RIGHT UP—The Ringling Bros and Barnum & Bailey Circus has come to New York and the "Greatest Show on Earth" would not be complete without this parade along West 33d St. to Madison Square Garden.

Dun & Bradstreet and a Top Official Named in Housing Scandal Charge

NEW YORK, March 30 (AP)—Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., and one of its vice-presidents were named yesterday in the filing of 11 indictments stemming from a federal grand jury investigation of a \$200 million foreclosure scandal concerning slum housing mortgages insured by the Federal Housing Authority.

Mr. Anderson said that Ariel directed Ernesto (Che) Guevara's guerrilla operations in Bolivia. He said that, according to the CIA report, the presence of Manolo and Ariel in Santiago, "are indications of the importance attached to the continued Cuban government interests and active support of the export of the revolution."

Mr. Anderson said that the CIA also reported that, "until President Allende allowed the Cuban Embassy into Santiago, Paris was the principal center concerned with providing various types of support to Latin-American liberation movements."

4 Die in Brazil Blast

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 30 (AP)—Three violent explosions ripped through an oil refinery here yesterday, killing at least four workers and leaving 16 others gravely burned and injured,

ordered opened by U.S. District Court Judge Orrin Judd.

U.S. Attorney Robert Morse said the charges include bribery, conspiracy, and filing of false statements.

Dun & Bradstreet and its vice-president, Arthur Prescott, were named in 24 counts alleging false statements.

The indictments, opened in Brooklyn Federal Court, contained about 500 counts. They named the prestigious credit-rating firm; the Eastern Service Corp., a mortgage-lending firm; eight real estate companies, and 40 individuals, including eight current and former FHA officials.

Others named in the indictments include mortgage bankers, lawyers and realtors. The sealed indictments were

opened by U.S. District Court Judge Orrin Judd.

U.S. Attorney Robert Morse said the charges include bribery, conspiracy, and filing of false statements.

Anthony Accetta, the assistant U.S. attorney who led the six-month investigation, said that as a result of the alleged conspiracy, FHA-insured mortgages on an estimated 2,500 homes, mostly in slum areas of Queens and Brooklyn, were foreclosed in 1970-71.

The government attorney said authorities anticipate an equal number of foreclosures during the next two years, bringing to \$200 million the amount of mortgage insurance the FHA would have to pay out to reimburse mortgage holders.

BBC Decrees Reduction in TV Violence

Producers Told Not to Glorify It

LONDON, March 30 (NYT)—The British Broadcasting Corp. yesterday told television producers to cut down on violence in programs and to make sure that when it was presented that it "sharpened and did not hurt the sensitivity of the viewer."

"Violence ought not to be presented in ways which might glorify it or present it as a proper solution to interpersonal conflicts," the publicly owned broadcasting network said in a new code issued to producers. The guidelines are the result of a recent BBC survey into the effects of TV violence.

Specifically, the BBC warned producers about the effect of violence on young viewers. It stressed the importance of not having "goodies" perform actions that might appear cruel, however honorable the intentions. Evidence that children more readily copied the bad actions of good characters than those of bad characters was cited.

Details to Shun

Details of fights and weapons should be avoided, the code said, warning against the use of knives, broken bottles, karate chops in fights and the locking up of prisoners in empty rooms or cellars. It added that "cruelty to children is to be sparingly portrayed."

"Generally, violence is not as prevalent in British TV productions as in programs made in the United States. On the other hand, nudity is quite common on late-night television here."

David Attenborough, director of programs, said in the guidelines that news programs present the most difficulty for the reduction of portrayals of violence, Reuters reported. The new code, replacing one written 12 years ago, tells news-program producers to make sure that the purpose in portraying violence is "sufficiently important to outweigh the objections which its use might evoke from some parts of the audience."

French-Israeli Pact

PARIS, March 30 (AP)—France and Israel signed a scientific and technical cooperation agreement yesterday, the French Foreign Office announced. In the area of culture, it was agreed that the Comédie-Française would give five performances in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem in 1973 and that Paris would be host to a contemporary art show from Israel.

Ray Gunter, Labor minister in the last Labor party government, today resigned the parliamentary seat he has held for 14 years. He has indicated that he will seek the seat as an independent.

Mr. Gunter, 62, who represented London's South Ward, resigned from the Labor party's parliamentary contingent earlier this year after refusing to join the party vote against the government bill taking Britain into the European Common Market.

747's

Cars to Be Banned by Stages

Rome to Have Free Transit at Rush Hours

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, March 30 (NYT)—The Rome city government announced today that bus and streetcar fares would be permanently abolished during rush hours beginning April 15.

The municipal government said that it would also soon submit a plan to the city council calling for gradual banning of all private motor traffic from the historic center of Rome.

The two measures, designed to complement each other, aim at relieving the congestion in downtown Rome by luring and forcing private motorists back to the public transit system.

The city government decided

EEC Agency Urged to Fight Rhine Pollution

BRUSSELS, March 30 (UPI)—The European Common Market should set up a Rhine basin agency to fight increasing pollution of the river which the existing international commission is unable to stop, a report by the executive commission said.

"We are forced to recognize that the international commission lacks the adequate intervention powers to efficiently fight the pollution of the Rhine," said the report drawn up by the commission for science and environment, Altiero Spinelli.

"The commission deems it necessary that a European Rhine basin agency be set up and that, apart from member countries which desire to join it, Switzerland also be invited to join," the report said.

The report, which was sent to the council of ministers for further action, includes proposals to harmonize national legislation for protection of the environment, a timetable for specific action and development of jointly accepted criteria.

Gunter Quits To Run As an Independent

LONDON, March 30 (UPI)—Ray Gunter, Labor minister in the last Labor party government, today resigned the parliamentary seat he has held for 14 years. He has indicated that he will seek the seat as an independent.

Mr. Gunter, 62, who represented London's South Ward, resigned from the Labor party's parliamentary contingent earlier this year after refusing to join the party vote against the government bill taking Britain into the European Common Market.

Relatives later said that his inheritance from the fortune amassed by his grandfather, J.P. Morgan, was more like \$1 million.

His lawyer, Emanuel Margolis, and Assistant U.S. Attorney Randy Roeder said yesterday that Mr. Gunter is being treated at the Silver Hill Foundation in New Canaan and has been under psychiatric care since he was arrested in December. The arson charge was dismissed Monday.

town Rome. Apparently, such inner-city residents—an estimated 200,000 out of a population of nearly 3 million for all of Rome—will be allowed to park their cars in some streets and squares.

All Others Banned

All other private vehicles are to be banned, by stages, from the two-square-mile area of downtown Rome between the Colosseum and the Plaza del Popolo, the Via Veneto and the Tiber.

The city promises to buy new buses and make sure that public transit to and across the central districts is quick, punctual and at short intervals. Central Rome lacks a subway system. The first line of a proposed network, crossing the city from southeast to northwest, is now being built and will not function before 1975.

The new traffic commissioner announced also the creation of large parking lots on the outskirts. Under a park-and-ride system, motorists will be able to leave their cars in the outlying lots and travel to the center without having to pay fares on streetcars and buses at any time if they can show a parking receipt.

The city council has yet to decide how the projected traffic revolution is to be financed.

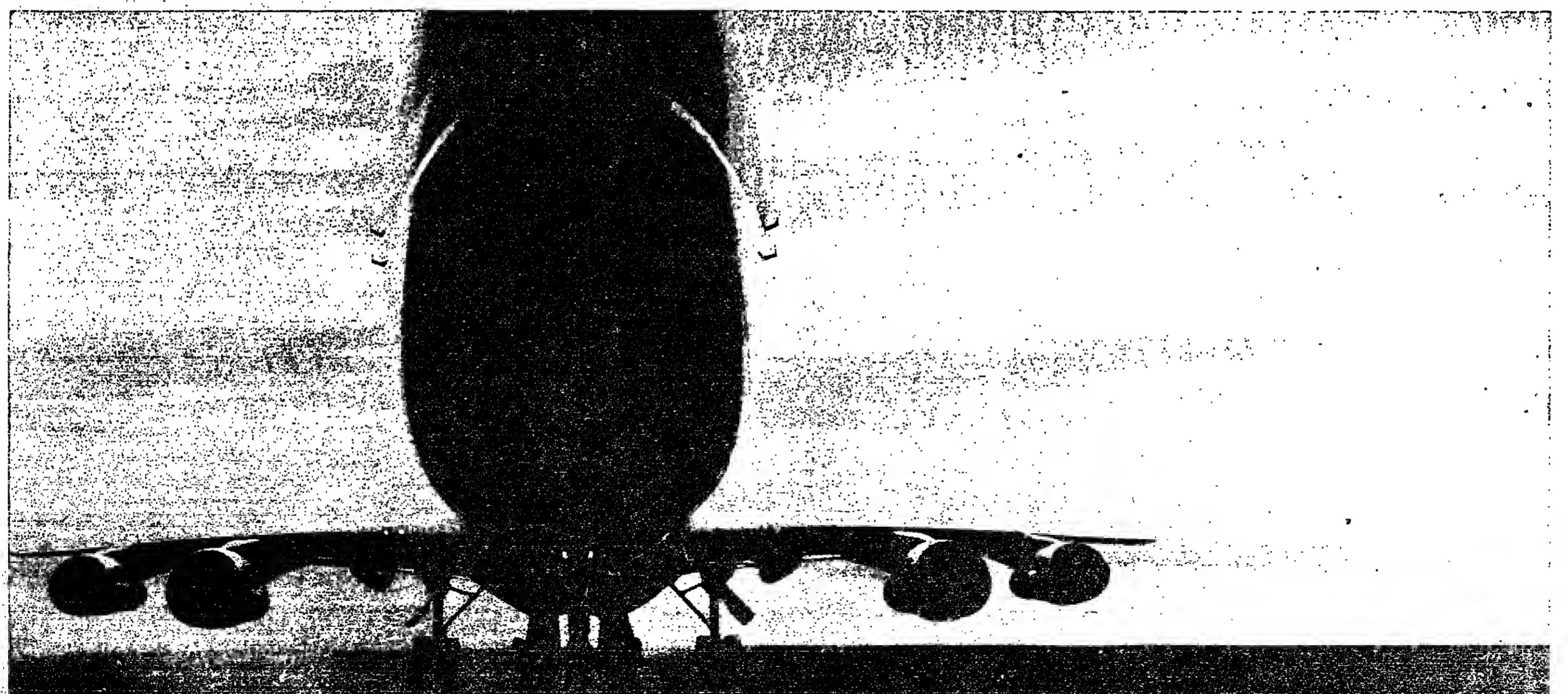
Russians Want East Germans in UN Conference

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 30 (AP)—Soviet Ambassador Jacob A. Malik announced here today that the Soviet Union would boycott the UN conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm June 5-16 unless the exclusion of East Germany is reversed.

At a news conference, Mr. Malik charged that the "Western troika"—Britain, France and the United States—had "imposed" on the last General Assembly a decision that barred East Germany by limiting invitations to members of the United Nations and specialized agencies. He said the western countries "are trying to stress the supposedly unequal legal position of the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic."

"But there is absolutely no ground, legal or otherwise, for that," he added. He said East Germany was fully sovereign and equal with West Germany and therefore entitled to participate in the conference on the same basis.

The assembly's formula involves an invitation to West Germany, which belongs to all the specialized agencies, but not to East Germany, which belongs to none of them. Neither Germany is a UN member.



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We're as big as an airline should be.

Page 6—Friday, March 31, 1972 *

Farmers and the Assembly Line

It is a curious fact that when Phase 2 of Mr. Nixon's economic plan was launched, everyone tiptoed around the question of food prices. It seemed to be assumed that if the worker on the assembly line would exercise restraint, and the management of the line would do the same with his prices, all would be well. Then the prices of food, especially of beef and pork, began to escalate, and the public suddenly realized that something more fundamental than industrial wages or prices was involved.

Of course, at decision-making levels, food, and those who produce, process and sell it, were not ignored. The farmer, for all the technological changes which have affected his occupation, still has a very important impact upon economics and politics. He has been a key figure in the arguments afflicting the Common Market, both among the original Six and the prospective additional four. In the United States, falling farm incomes during a time of general inflation had disturbed the administration, and there was an obvious tendency to regard the initial increases in farm product prices with complacency. But as the prices passed through their inevitable multiplication by processing and distributing costs, with markups all along the line, the consumer was hit hard.

There are a number of reasons why the control of food prices is difficult. For one thing, although most food supplies come from the Kulaks of modern agriculture—the vast farms, grazing lands and orchards of the farmer as businessman—the tradition of the family farm and its values dies

hard. To affront that tradition, however watered down by subsidies and transformed by technology, is politically dangerous and offensive to many, in Europe as well as in the United States.

Moreover, there are practical differences in the way. Food supplies can be diverted to a black market more readily than manufactured goods. Farmers can control the acreages they plant, the animals they feed, the fruit they pick, more readily than manufacturers can determine their own factory output—or at least with less public awareness. And weather conditions and plant and animal health are frequently beyond anyone's control. Glut or scarcity can thus result from a variety of factors not responsive to government regulation.

This, doubtless, explains why the processors and distributors of foodstuffs, rather than the producers, are the initial targets of administration pep-talks, and veiled threats of controls. This may also explain why Secretary of the Treasury Connally was so eloquent in explaining that meat prices had already peaked and were declining, because of "normal cyclical fluctuations."

The administration's concern, both about food prices for the consumer, and farm income, is understandable. Low farm income could represent a real political threat. Mounting food prices, on the other hand, would inevitably bring pressure upon wage levels, and then upon the prices of manufactured goods and all manner of services. Phase 2 could thus collapse—not from the reasons assigned by George Meany or Ralph Nader, but from a thrust that is literally from the ground up.



... Must Be Some Sort of On-the-Job Training Program.

Ulster: Signs of Spring?

It is too early to be optimistic about Northern Ireland but there are encouraging developments in the aftermath of the suspension of the Stormont government. Even William Craig, leader of the extremist Ulster Vanguard, has implored the Protestant majority to confine its actions to boycotts, strikes and civil disobedience, rather than engage in violence.

Mr. Craig's course is still too extreme, however, for the Rev. Ian Paisley, once the symbol of Protestant resistance to concessions for the Catholic minority. In a surprising turnaround, Mr. Paisley now calls Mr. Craig "the voice of folly," and warns Unionists against "a course of absolute catastrophe." However, one great disappointment on the Unionist side is former Prime Minister Faulkner's decision to line up with his old enemy, Mr. Craig, in urging non-cooperation with the new British Minister for Ulster, William Whitelaw.

In nationalist and Catholic ranks, the

biggest letdown is the opposition to Britain's new policy from the Civil Rights Association. If CRA leaders had joined the Social Democratic and Labor party in offering cooperation to Mr. Whitelaw, they could have isolated any Irish Republican Army factions bent on continuing their terrorism. It is evident that if the IRA continues to bomb and terrorize it will risk alienating the areas where it has heretofore found protection and sustenance.

If Mr. Faulkner foolishly follows Mr. Craig's leadership he may find many Unionists defecting to the moderate Alliance party, in which Protestants and Catholics are working together to build a new kind of politics for the province. Ulster remains a long way from Tipperary; but despite the Protestant strike and demonstration and the continuation of sporadic violence there are grounds for hope where none existed even a week ago.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Diplomats

and irresponsible citizens sully the reputation of the United States, compromise American diplomacy, impede the work of the UN and are totally counter-productive.

The proposed legislation should act both as deterrent and as aid in apprehension. Additional action is needed, however, to extend direct federal protection to UN diplomats; such protection is already provided for foreign missions in Washington. Providing it for delegates to the UN is obviously beyond the capacity of New York's hard-pressed police force; it is a clear and necessary responsibility of the federal government.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Wallace Phenomenon

The realization is slowly dawning that George Wallace's campaign slogans and speeches deal with matters of deep concern to a broad segment of "Middle America." He articulates a dim but widespread feeling of disgruntlement and frustration shared by a large group of people who feel themselves threatened, lost and forgotten and who are trying to draw attention to themselves by voting for the Alabama governor in the primaries. Wallace is a primitive demagogue, far better at campaigning than he would be at governing. He is a decidedly poor governor of his state. No one can imagine him in the White House. But he should not be shrugged off as a "terrible simplificateur."

The Wallace phenomenon is based on a problem-complex which must be taken seriously. At the same time, however, the

frightened people now drawing analogies with Hitler are not doing justice to the situation. In more than just its political institutions, America is a land of forces and counterforces—Wallace himself is a manifestation of this. America's pluralism may be compared to a system of dams which manages to break flash floods sooner or later, usually sooner.

—From the *Neue Zuercher Zeitung* (Zurich).

Mintoff and NATO

It is just nine months since Dom Mintoff became prime minister of Malta. In that time he has tripled the rent for the island bases. That is not a bad payoff for being persistently loud-mouthed and bloody-minded—even if Britain's NATO allies are footing most of the bill.

—From the *Sun* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 31, 1897

WASHINGTON—Negotiations are in progress between Secretary Sherman and the British Ambassador, Sir Julian Psumcote, looking to a change of the regulations for the preservation of the seals during the summer. Secretary Sherman is anxious to obtain the extension of the closed zone to 200 miles and the closed season to include the months of May, June, July and August. The condition of the seals seems to be very serious.

RFE Results

Horrible: "The CIA helped financing Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe."

Not where the cash comes from, but what one does with it is paramount.

In short: Support those who defend human rights.

Or: Is Shakespeare no longer Shakespeare if published by the CIA?

S. D. ABRAHAM.

Rotterdam.

Cairo Targets

Then, in 1969, Israel used American aircraft to bomb targets near Cairo, presumably to make us surrender. Even then it was not a good time for Israel to accept reasonable peace.

When we sought Soviet aid to strengthen our defense system, Israel used the missiles as an excuse for not reaching peace.

I wonder when is the right time for Israel to reach a just peace!

Since 1948 the Zionists have viewed the Israeli-Arab positions as diametrically opposed and mutually exclusive.

This theoretical position was politically convenient for the Israelis, for it gave them a pretext not to seek a settlement, nor to reach a compromise.

No Real Security

There can be no real security for Israel as long as she denies the legitimate rights of the Palestinians. It must start by renouncing forever the desire to expand. The test of its sincerity would be a decision to withdraw now. This would be the best and

Visas and Persona Non Grata

The African Style Of Censoring News

By Jim Hoagland

NAIROBI.—The infinitive "to PNG" is not found in any dictionary. But it recurs constantly in the thoughts of journalists in this part of the world, for it stands for Africa's most frequently used method of censoring and managing news. To be "PNG-ed" is to be declared persona non grata and barred from entering or staying in a country. This happens not infrequently to foreign journalists who have written stories that displease leaders, both in black-ruled tropical Africa and in the white-ruled south.

Direct censorship of news stories sent out of a country is relatively rare in sub-Saharan Africa. In my own experience, only officials in Somalia, the Sudan and Sierra Leone have suppressed material I tried to send. Nigeria practiced censorship during part of its recent civil war, but lifted it before war's end. In Ghana, Sierra Leone and other countries, censorship has been instituted temporarily after coups or other uprisings, but is usually dropped quickly.

But Africa's newly independent states are nonetheless highly sensitive about their images in the outside world, which they depend on to a great degree for aid, investment and information. For slightly different reasons, the white-supremacist states of the continent are equally prickly.

Since most African countries still require foreign visitors to have visas, it is a simple matter for an offended official to see to it that anyone who disses the official view is refused entry or is expelled from the country.

South African Style

In my own case, I found that the South Africans used a very distinctive style. Realizing that they might not be enthusiastic about some articles I did on a visit in 1970, I applied three months in advance for a visa to cover the visit of Malawi's President Hastings Kaunda. Banda in South Africa last year.

Two months went by without a word. I queried the Department of Interior and was told the request was being considered. Two days before the visit began, I sent off more cables, which went unanswered. Finally, the day after Banda's trip ended, the reply-paid answer arrived. It was

Calculation

...

Thus, virtually every story containing criticism of Africa written for major American and European publications is weighted by an unrevealed calculation made by the writer: Is this particular story worth not being able to come back to Johannesburg, or Dakar, or Dar es Salaam?

Sometimes the answer is compellingly clear, as the large numbers of journalists expelled from or refused entry to Nigeria, South Africa, Zaire and other countries in recent years indicates.

But more often the case is grey. This results in a lot of grasping by reporters out here for language that will get potentially image-harming news across to students. But I don't think one can say what the effect of all this will be until you see what the present generation of undergraduates will be doing in 10 years time."

Cautious Analysis

...

The implications of Bok's cautious analysis are important in terms of internal American development and in terms of its external expression. A more gentle, thoughtful, exploratory tendency in the mood of the next generation's intellectual leaders could promote evolutionary development of U.S. views while minimizing the fractures inspired by violent revolutionary discontent.

...

Harvard's president is convinced that "good ideas, after all, will drive out bad ideas" and that the present crop of undergraduates accepts this thesis. It is proven true by time, this would be a welcome and refreshing change. A version of Gresham's Law (bad money drives out the good) recently prevailed in U.S. campuses where some groups seemed determined that bad ideas should drive out good ideas.

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London Films
Tiomkin's 'Tchaikovsky' Outstanding

By Thomas Quinn Curtis

LONDON, March 30 (IHT)—The Soviet screen biography of Tchaikovsky, which took two years to film and which in its entirety is four hours long, has been reduced to 90 minutes for English-speaking audiences. This digest version, awaiting release in London, has been nominated for the Academy Award as the best foreign-language film of the year and also as the movie with the best score.

In abbreviated form, it is so impressive that one wants more. Perhaps this capsule is just a teaser, an inviting introduction to what appears to be the outstanding Soviet production in some time.

As Ken Russell's "Mindi-Lovers" of last season dealt with Tchaikovsky, it is inevitable that the two films will be compared, though their resemblance is superficial. The Russell account with an Anglo-Saxon company and with sensational accent on the composer's homosexuality and his wife's hysterical tantrums, verged on burlesque. The dramatization from Moscow is a serious work, intelligently perceptive in its psychological analysis and presenting a wide view of Russian civilization at the end of the 19th century. Authors of the screenplay are Budimir Metelnikov, Yuri Nagibin and Igor Tsalikov.

Tchaikovsky's personal tragedy is traced with Freudian undertones to his separation from his beloved mother in early childhood. A shot of the little boy racing frantically after the carriage taking her away is a constant reference, being inserted into each emotional conflict that buffers him in later years. His vain search for affection, appreciation and understanding finds expression in the yearning of his mighty music.

Depth

The Soviet screenwriters, super-riots, craftsmen and sound artists, even in this capsule version, provide a study of some depth. Tchaikovsky's uneasy friendship with the extrovert virtuoso Rubenstein; his correspondence with his generous benefactress, Baroness Von Meck, whom he never met; his condescending comaraderie with his loyal man-



Dimitri Tiomkin and Innokenti Smoktunovsky, right, shooting "Tchaikovsky" on location in Cambridge.

servant Alyosha; here a Sancho Panza to his exotic master—all are woven into the scenario. Then, of course, there is his marriage to a conservatory student who wrote him beheading a kiss that she might treasure in her grave, a request which found response in his own loneliness but which resulted in a mating that revealed her as a shallow creature.

The background of artistic life in Russia and Paris during the 1870s and 1880s has been re-created in rich detail. The scene of Rubenstein's funeral in a Montmartre church with his fellow exiles gathered about the coffin is one of many that will linger in memory.

Dimitri Tiomkin arranged the music and conducted the Bolshoi and Leningrad Philharmonic Orchestras in a thrilling score, drawing on the symphonic movements, the piano concertos, the waltzes and including excerpts from "The Nutcracker," "Queen of Spades," "Eugene Onegin" and "Francesca da Rimini."

And what good actors these Russians are! One suspects that even the more notorious names of Hollywood would benefit from

drama courses in Moscow. The Tchaikovsky of Innokenti Smoktunovsky is a compelling characterization, utterly convincing and immensely moving with subtle pathos. Antonina Shuranova as the despondent lady bountiful; Evgeni Leonov as the comic, peasant valet; Vladislav Stratenko as the expansive key-board maestro. Rubenstein's are performances that also should be remembered by the Academy jury.

Due to severe cutting, the condensed version tends to be choppy. This has been remedied by an accompanying commentary recited by Lawrence Harvey, the dialogue remaining in Russian with English subtitles.

"Tchaikovsky" is a motion picture of such fascination that one trusts more of it will be restored for its release abroad.

The success of historical dramas on British television has led to their revival on the screen. Last year saw "Anne of a Thousand Days" and "Cromwell." On Monday evening at a royal performance attended by the queen and the queen mother—to aid the Cinema and Television Benevolent Fund—the latest product of this school, "Mary, Queen of Scots," had its premiere at the Odeon Theatre.

It is always reassuring to encounter the signature of Hal B. Wallis on a film and his, as might be expected, produced "Mary, Queen of Scots" with his customary aplomb. It is handsome to behold as its colorized cameras rove the highlands; it is properly paced so that firm attention is retained; and director Charles Jarrott stage-managed the traffic smoothly.

Vanessa Redgrave as the unhappy Mary is more the harassed Victorian heroine than the wilful queen of history, emphasizing the vulnerability of the doomed beauty but suggesting little of her forceful personality or her Gallic chic. Glenda Jackson's crafty Elizabeth is so good that one often wishes the film would turn to a more extended consideration of the English ruler. The supporting cast is a great asset with Nigel Davenport's dashing Bothwell, Trevor Howard's cynical Cecil, Daniel Massey's blundering Dudley and Timothy Dalton as the cowardly wretch, Darnley.

As Schiller took poetic license and introduced a famous scene into his drama "Mary Stuart," in which the rival queens who, in life, never met, John Hale, author of the screen script, has sought to top Schiller by introducing two such meetings. His writing of them—with Mary at one point threatening Elizabeth with her riding crop—is, however, decided sub-Schiller and, indeed, below the par of Maxwell Anderson who, in his play on the subject, fancied a like encounter.

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, March 30 (IHT).—Godfather, the wily, wizened omnipower.

"The Godfather," based on Mario Puzo's best-selling novel of the same title, was hailed as "one of the most brutal and moving chronicles of American life ever designed within the limits of popular entertainment" in "The New York Times." Critic Vincent Canby credits the director, Francis Ford Coppola, who with Puzo wrote the script, with a movie that "transcends its immediate milieu and genre." The author's point that the experience of the Corleone family may be the mid-20th century equivalent of 19th-century industrial barons, is "somewhat more ambiguous and more interesting in the film," in Canby's opinion. Marlon Brando, as Don Corleone, is "the key to the film, and to the contributions of all of the other performers." Associated Press writer Norm Goldstein comments: "Thank Godfather for Marlon Brando, the prime extra ingredient of the film. Jowls puffed by makeup, voice raspy, with an aging shuffle, Brando magnificently understates the presence of the

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Dutch Flowers

AMSTERDAM, March 30 (AP).—Queen Julianne opened the Floriade yesterday in Amsterdam. The 250-acre horticultural show is said, by its organizers, to be the biggest international event of its type ever held.

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Irving Marder

The Red Baroness and Other Denizens of Paris Parks

PARIS (HT).—The news that the use of the metal chairs in the public squares of Paris will henceforth be free of charge is likely to stir mixed emotions among many residents and visitors. (The removal of the charge does not, as first reported, apply to the local parks, such as the Luxembourg Gardens, the Tuilleries and the Palais-Royal gardens.) The "suppression" of the chaises, as the women who collect the chair fees are known, was ordained by the City Council.

The first sight of one of these Valkyries springing along a tree-lined path in the Luxembourg—gray hair flowing in the breeze, her hitched-up skirt exposing knobby old knees, her voice rising to a menacing shriek—is one I shall never forget, and not only because she was chasing me.

As usual the city fathers of Paris, in their well-meaning but muddled way, have got hold of the wrong end of the stick. Obviously they should have removed the chairs—hard and uncomfortable, most of them encrusted with the droppings of generations of pigeons—and retained the chaises, providing them with suitable pensions. For many years these women, often elderly but always indefatigable in pursuit, have provided a diverting element in a capital that is rapidly being drained of color.

They had a spooky habit of appearing out of nowhere, bony hand outstretched, at the instant



Can the chaise be far behind?

you got up to leave after sitting

the Luxembourg as the Red Baroness.

Eyesight

All of the chaises, even the oldest, had extraordinary eyesight. Trying to fob off a Spanish peseta or a New York subway token or a coin, she would always find a way to get it. Who could fail to grasp the connection between an outstretched ticket and an outstretched palm?

Thus in fair weather and foul, on bone-chilling January days and in the humid heat of August, these harpies have stalked the parks and squares of the capital, exacting their small toll. Con-

stant exercise in the open air has kept them nimble and fleet-footed, though weather-beaten. An official at the Luxembourg said this week that retention of the chaises there and in the other parks, as distinct from the public squares, would continue "for the present." The implication being obvious.

During a visit to the Luxembourg the other day, however, there were none to be seen. Which does not mean, of course, that they weren't there: I'm sure they were there, in fact, because I couldn't see them—like wood nymphs, they had blended into the landscape.

Dreams

Sometimes I dream about the chaises, especially the one who lives in the tree near the Medici Fountain. One night I dreamt that I was alone in the Luxembourg Gardens, which were flooded to a depth of several feet: The water-main supplying the central fountain had burst. I was sitting on a metal chair at the highest point in the park—the elevated bandstand—reading *Le Monde*, with the water up to my lap and rising.

Glancing up from my paper, I saw a periscope, and a moment later a midget submarine surfaced. The conning tower opened. The Red Baroness poked her head out and held a chair ticket aloft. "That will be 70 centimes," she said.

All things considered, it's nice to know that she and the rest of her squadron still have at least a few hours of flying time ahead of them.



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Only then can your Captain say: 'Ladies and Gentlemen, this is your Captain, wishing you all a very pleasant flight.'



BEA

Your Captain wishes you a pleasant flight.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Economic Analysis

Politicians and Bankers Turn Off Dollar Blues

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, March 30 (UPI).—Regardless of what may appear in dispatches from Paris, Zurich and elsewhere in Europe, the political leaders and central bankers on the Continent are a lot more relaxed now about the future of the dollar than had been the case until recently.

Interviews here with visiting Europeans who keep a sharp eye on the U.S. economy indicate they are convinced a broad recovery is in the works and that will not satisfy Mr. Nixon's Democratic critics, but goes enough to be emotionally satisfactory to them. The Europeans are less interested in "full employment" for the U.S. economy (defined as 4 percent unemployment) than a solid improvement in real gross national product, reduced inflation and higher short-term interest rates. They think that all three are now "good" but over the next 12 to 16 months.

An important foreign economic official based in Europe said after conference here last week: "You Americans can follow the policies you need (at home) without too much worry about criticism from abroad, so long as you show that a spirit of cooperation with us hasn't been forgotten."

Changes for Reform

The clamor recently for "reform" of the international monetary system, or for immediate "negotiations" to make the dollar once again convertible—exchangeable for other assets—has emanated from the money markets or unofficial sources with an ax (often a golden one) to grind, rather than government policymakers.

A good deal of this has been somewhat hysterical, fed to European correspondents by Swiss commercial bankers and others who were concerned (with some reason) over what appeared to be Treasury Sec-

retary John B. Connally's unwillingness to communicate U.S. views.

Much of the concern has now been dispelled by two events. First, Mr. Connally's somewhat tardy designation of Under Secretary Paul A. Volcker to find an acceptable framework for discussions, and second, a unique missionary effort by Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur F. Burns at a central bankers' meeting in Basel.

It is instructive to note that Walter Salant, one of the most brilliant, innovative (and frequently critical) academic minds in the international monetary business has come to Mr. Connally's defense.

U.S. to Help U.K. on Debt

Mr. Salant at this very moment at a private session at Cascais, Portugal, with some of the big European monetary brains—points out that Mr. Connally has now recognized the need, in cooperation with other countries, to help Britain pay off its debts to the International Monetary Fund during a transition period while the monetary system goes through an evolution.

But to link this "one-shot" problem, which requires "mild convertibility" of the dollar, with the basic question of what happens to some \$50 billion held by central banks in their reserves is a "disservice." Mr. Salant feels, prior to the solution of a whole complex of related questions.

Important Europeans are coming around to the same view. According to a key central banker: "All of the participants in the Smithsonian conference knew and accepted the proposition that following the realignment of currencies there would be an interim period of about 2 years during which the other nations would continue to accumulate dollars."

What happened after the Dec. 18 agree-

ment was that an immediate reflow of dollars to the United States did not develop, and the private forces in the European markets—industrialists and commercial bankers, gold speculators, and so forth—began to believe that their various governments would not support the dollar within the new wider limits agreed upon at the Smithsonian.

The tactical mistake made by European governments was allowing rumors to circulate about a possible new devaluation of the dollar (clearly not in the trade interest of the European countries) before quashing them with the assurance that the Smithsonian agreement on parities would be upheld.

That is now settled. As far as one can tell, the Smithsonian agreement will hold. The Basel meeting provided not only what a European calls "a healthy reminder" of what was accepted at the Smithsonian, but an opportunity for Mr. Burns to review the prospects for a reflow of dollars triggered by higher short-term interest rates. His analysis was confirmed with unexpected speed by a series of increases in the commercial banks' prime rate here.

For the moment, anticipating a good U.S. economic recovery for 1972-73, the Europeans are not likely to press hard on the dollar overhang problem—at least for another 16 months, and then only if it is shown that there is no improvement in the basic U.S. balance-of-payments position.

"The overhang?" shrugs a Continental banker. "Who does it affect? The Germans—they have their own deals with your Treasury. The Japanese—they are your exports, and can live with it. The Swiss—yes, they have more dollars than they want. But who is going to reform the international monetary system just to please the Swiss?"

Disclosure of Earnings Estimate at Issue

Bausch & Lomb, Brokers Sued on Tip

By John J. Abele

varying forecasts of prospects for its soft contact lens.

The statement said the various actions had been filed against it. Mr. Schuman and "certain Wall Street brokerage firms and others." The company did not identify the other defendants or the names of the persons who had filed the suits.

Other sources reported, however, that the defendants include Faulkner, Dawkins & Sullivan, a partnership of the optical equipment firm. Its stock has gyrated widely over the last year on

the market, with the legal actions now being taken against it.

The legal actions were announced by Daniel G. Schuman, chairman of the optical equipment firm. Its stock has gyrated widely over the last year on

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American Stock Exchange Trading

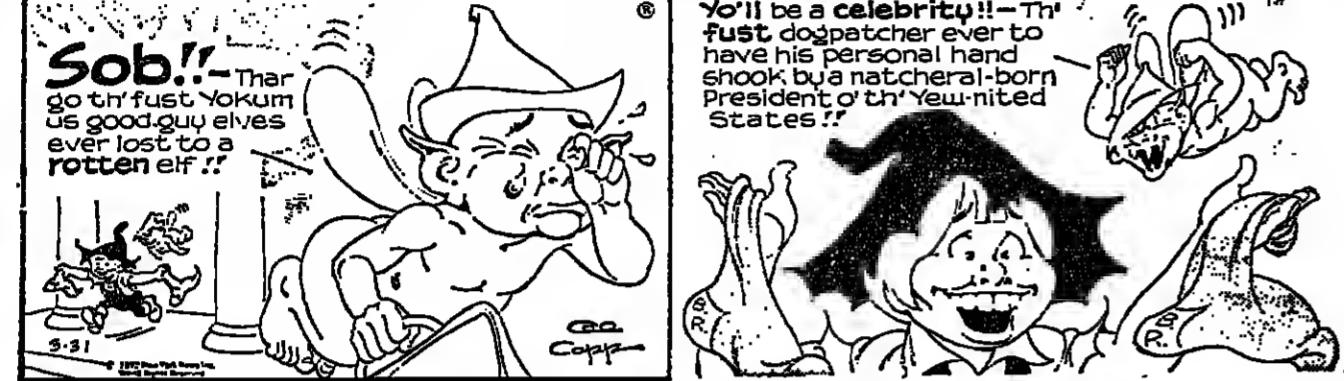
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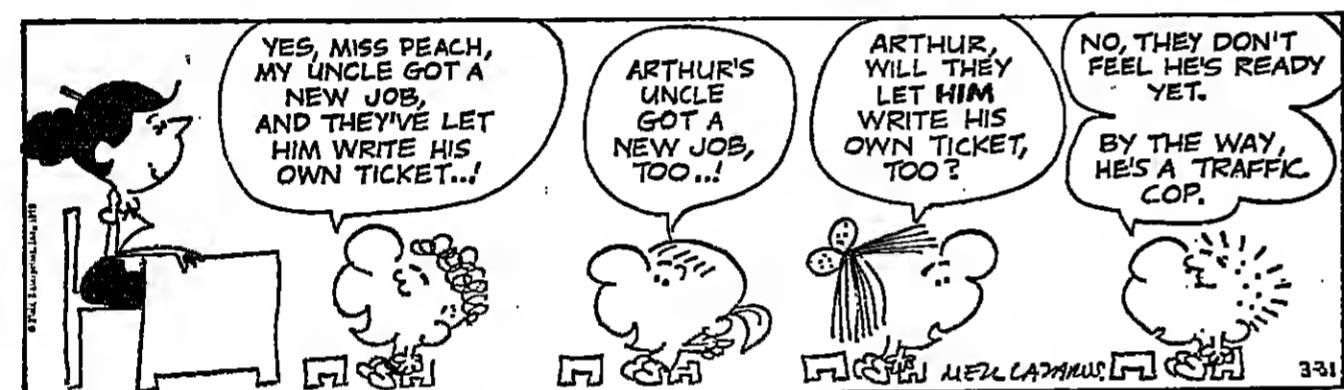
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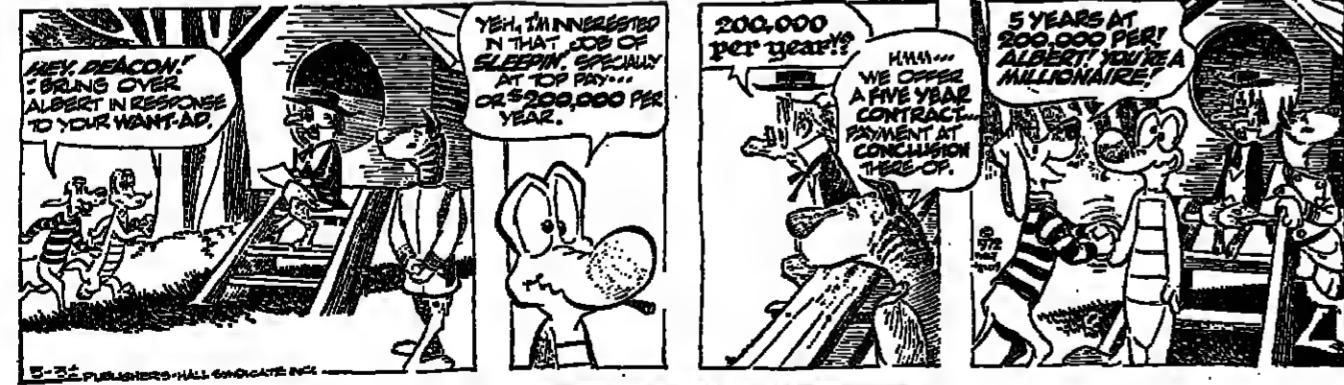
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BLONDIE



BOOKS

RUN-THROUGH

A Memoir

By John Houseman, 507 pp. Illustrated. Simon & Schuster. \$10.00

Reviewed by Harding Lemay

WITH my limited equipment and my total absence of ties," John Houseman confides in this vibrant memoir of the theater. "I had scoured through the confusions of the Great Depression into the heart of an astonishing number of creative projects in each of which I played an important, and sometimes an essential, part."

With disciplined control of combustible material and a graceful, flexible writing style, Mr. Houseman flings open the doors to a profession populated by mavericks and emotional refugees, fools and madmen, geniuses and charlatans, in this instance combined in the ebullient person of Orson Welles, to whom the greater share of Mr. Houseman's devotion.

Behind most famous figures there is a private shadow providing the glue that holds the public image together. Behind Welles was John Houseman. He recalls their personal and professional partnership as one in which "fatigue, humiliation, mutual reproaches (had) their cumulative and corrosive effect . . . it became an association from which all affection seemed to have been drained and only self-interest . . . remained to hold us together."

Born in Bucharest in 1902 to a British mother and an Alsatian Jewish father, Jacques Houseman was sent to England at 7 to be educated. A fearful introvert, he was John Houseman. He recalls their personal and professional partnership as one in which "fatigue, humiliation, mutual reproaches (had) their cumulative and corrosive effect . . . it became an association from which all affection seemed to have been drained and only self-interest . . . remained to hold us together."

West could do nothing better than continue with the heart queen, and South ruffed in his hand. Next South cashed the spade ace, led to the queen and took the club finesse.

With only one more entry to the dummy it might seem that he was limited to two club tricks but South now executed his plan. He led the heart ace from dummy and discarded his club ace with a small flourish. Now it was a simple matter to continue clubs, ruff out the king, and return to dummy in trumps for a total of 11 tricks.

"You could have stopped that," snarled East, "simply by leading a low heart instead of the king."

Solution to Previous Puzzle

WEST	♦ 65	♦ 6	♦ 4	♦ 4	♦ 94	♦ 983	♦ QJ109	EAST (D)
	♦ KQ10862	♦ J75	♦ 07	♦ K76543				
	♦ AJ1062							

NORTH

♦ Q102	♦ 4	♦ 4	♦ 4	♦ 4	♦ 4	♦ 4	♦ 4	
♦ A94								
♦ 983								
♦ QJ109								

SOUTH

♦ AKJ9873	♦ 3	♦ 3	♦ K54	♦ A2				
♦ 9873								
♦ K54								
♦ A2								

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
3	♦ 4	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West led the heart king.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Declarers who appear an entry short in the dummy sometimes uncover unusual and successful plays. South did on this deal.

East opened the bidding with three clubs—when the vulnerability is favorable, pre-empt can be ventured with a feeble suit—and South made a well-judged overcall of four spades. Three spades would have been timid holding about eight playing tricks.

In the face of an apparent misfit West was naturally not inclined to bid at the five-level although, as it happens, only an unlikely trump lead would have defeated five hearts. However, North-South would probably have confined to five spades, a hopeless contract unless West is foolish enough to lead a diamond or South has an inspiration in the play.

This declarer was inspired, and made an overtrick in four spades. After the opening lead of the heart king the road to ten tricks is simple: win the first trick in

dummy, draw trumps ending in dummy, and take a club finesse, which is sure to win. The declarer then resigns himself to the loss of three diamond tricks.

But instead of making the obvious play at the first trick, South allowed the heart king to win. This was a slightly risky maneuver since East-West could have developed a crosscut if East had held a singleton diamond, but it offered a fine chance of making a valuable overtrick.

West could do nothing better than continue with the heart queen, and South ruffed in his hand. Next South cashed the spade ace, led to the queen and took the club finesse.

With only one more entry to the dummy it might seem that he was limited to two club tricks but South now executed his plan.

He led the heart ace from dummy and discarded his club ace with a small flourish. Now it was a simple matter to continue clubs, ruff out the king, and return to dummy in trumps for a total of 11 tricks.

"You could have stopped that," snarled East, "simply by leading a low heart instead of the king."

A tycoon in the international grain trade at 39, he edged his way, mostly through influential friends, into the periphery of the theater. In 1934, two crucial events changed his life. He directed "Four Saints in Three Acts," that detectable monument to the verbal and musical gifts of Gertrude Stein and Virgil Thomson, gaining his first theatrical success and a life-long friend in the older composer. That same year, he met 19-year-old Orson Welles, who was playing Tybalt in Katherine Cornell's production of "Romeo and Juliet."

Although "Run-Through" is peopled by numerous celebrities, it is actually a chronicle of the hectic partnership between a disciplined master of taste and tact and a disorganized infant terrible whose phenomenal gifts have remained, beached on ego and self-indulgence since the partnership ended.

But here, in the arrogant exuberance of youth, is the Orson Welles who set off a series of theatrical sky-rockets. In six dazzling years: the breath-taking

black voodoo "Macbeth" produced by Houseman and directed by Welles for the Negro Pops Theater; the spellbinding elation's triumph pulled out of hat as director and actor in Lowe's "The Tragedy of Doctor Faustus"; and the public preview of Marc Blitzstein's labor opera, "The Cradle Will Rock," which, locked out of theater by apprehensive WPA officials, was performed in an arena where actors sang their lines from various positions in an auditorium, while the composer played the score on an out-of-tune piano.

Nothing I have ever read nearly conveys the special nature of theatrical products than Houseman's account of short-lived Mercury Theater which, and with it, established February and March of 1934. Mercury had 124 actors performing triumphantly in "Julius Caesar," "The Shoemaker's Holiday," and a revival of "The Cradle Will Rock." A few days before Christmas that year, a disastrous production of Blitchner's "Danion's Death" theater was abandoned and its organization liquidated.

The reasons, on the surface,

the usual inadequate finances and poor management, but a

other explanation is simple: Welles's newcast presentation

a radio play based on H. G. Wells's "The War of the Worlds."

persuaded a gullible studio

that New Jersey was being invaded by Martians and catapulted Welles into national celebrity.

In Hollywood, surrounded by

nourishers and given free

to produce any film he

produced, directed, acted

and claimed to have written

last, most lasting masterpiece, "Citizen Kane." Houseman worked with him, on the cover

version of the script.

The two collaborated only

again when they co-produced

with Welles directing, the Broadway

adaptation of Richard

Wright's best seller, "Native Son."

Successful as that venture was

it seems tame compared with

what preceded it. But, so did

everything that followed since

1941, when this book ended, with

Welles, at the height of his powers and Houseman becoming chief

radio propagandist for our government during World War II.

"Run-Through" must be believed. Honest, tawdry and incendiary. It is an expedition into the wilds of theater no longer in existence. The six years which form the major part of this narrative have not been matched since Houseman, Welles, the theater, radio, films, or, for that matter, the audience.

The reviewer is the author of a number of plays and a memoir, "Inside, Looking Out."

© The Washington Post

CROSSWORD

By Will W.



JUMBLE

that scrambled word game

BY HENRY AGNEW, CHICAGO TRIBUNE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RYBIN

A 6 Old French land measures

47 Armbone

50 Kind of walk or foot

51 News initials

52 Large butterfly

54 Encouraging sound

57 Famed conductor

58 Shear fabric

61 Queenly nickname

62 Monitor lizard

63 In reference to

64 Fling

65 Hail! Prefix

66 Emulate

DOWNS

44 American saint

45 Irish exclamation

46 Breed of dog

47 Mine car

48 Where Apis is

49 Collector of a sort

53 Hindu land grant

55 Liliaceous plant

56 Drove

58 Mountain pass

60 Bear; Sp.

61 Shaped like a hand

62 Major Hoople, for one

63 Noted U.S. physician

64 Buffalo's cousin

65 Sea spray

66 Sect

67 Digital

68 Asian country

69 Campus visitor

70 Sigh

71 American saint

72 Irish exclamation

73 Stolical

74 Mine car

75 Liliaceous plant

76 Drove

78 Mountain pass

79 Bear; Sp.

80 Shaped like a hand

81 Major Hoople, for one

82 Noted U.S. physician

83 Buffalo's cousin

Kuberski, Williams Star

Celtics' Subs Set Pace in Playoff With Hawks

BOSTON, March 30 (UPI)—Steve Kuberski and Steve Williams had a second-period tie that put Boston ahead to 4-3 as the Celtics scored a 128-126 victory over the Atlanta Hawks in their Eastern Conference playoff opener.

Dave Cowens scored 20 points and Williams passed off for baskets by Don Nelson, Dave Cowens and John Havlicek, and Cowens scored on a tip-in as the Celts took the lead for good, at 40-32.

The Celtics, Atlantic Division champions who are returning to the NBA playoffs after winning the 1969 championship and then missing them for two seasons, pulled further ahead in the second and half as Havlicek, who scored 32 points, Jo Jo White and Cowens led the way.

White scored 25 points and Cowens 23. Kuberski added 15 points and 15 rebounds while Cowens, just returning from an ankle injury, had 16 rebounds.

Hudson topped the Hawks with 23 points, followed by Walt Bellamy, with 20, and Maravich with 19.

The next game in the best-of-seven series will be Friday night in Atlanta.

The Celts held a 4-0 regular season edge on Atlanta.

BA Pacers End Season With Victory

INDIANAPOLIS, March 30 (UPI)—The Indiana Pacers, all their regular season in the books, in a 128-123 triumph over the Pittsburgh Condors in the Eastern Basketball Association.

The Pacers return to action tomorrow against the Denver Nuggets in the first round of the A Western Division playoffs.

Colonels 117, Floridians 109

Kentucky broke open a close one in the third quarter and used it to 117-109 victory over Floridians.

The Colonels, who won the ABA's Eastern Division over the Virginia Squires by 23 games, wound with a 65-10 won-lost season.

Squires 123, Pros 98

Steve Williams scored 23 and Julius Erving had 26 as Virginia beat Memphis, 123-99, and clinched second place in the Eastern Division.

Virginia now meets the Florida and third-place New York Jets Kentucky in first-round

playoff in the Eastern Division.

Stars 112, Rockets 109

Stah, trailing throughout most

the game, went ahead on a file Wile layup with two minutes left and scored a 112-109 victory over Denver.

akinen, Liddon

dead in Auto Rally

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, March 30 (AP)—Timo Makiainen, Finland and Henry Liddon of Icar, bidding to become the st overseas drivers to the st African auto rally, led to 93 as 84 competitors headed for an overnight stop in Nairobi, Kenya.

Rally headquarters said Makiainen, driving a British Ford Escort, as the first to reach Dodoma, 8 kilometers (50 miles) from Dar Es Salaam. Makiainen, in his

third East African rally, lost 31

in time delays following

start earlier today in Dar Es Salaam, most of them in the Pugu

is near the Tanzanian capital.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS ADVERTISEMENT

The first asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for these. The following symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied to the IHT: (1) daily; (2) weekly; (3) monthly; (4) quarterly.

ALL GROWTH FUNDS
—(1) All Growth Fund, \$184.24; (2) Alexander Fund, \$10.52; (3) Am. Express Int'l Fund, \$181.87; (4) Am. Fund, \$10.52; (5) Am. Trust Fund, \$10.52; (6) Andraitx Equity Fund, \$10.52; (7) Apollo Fund, \$10.52; (8) Arctic Fund, \$10.52; (9) Arca Corporation, \$10.52; (10) Atlantic Fund, \$10.52; (11) Atlantic Trust Fund, \$10.52; (12) Austral Fund, \$10.52; (13) Austria Selection Fund, \$10.52; (14) B.C. Fund, \$10.52; (15) B.C. Fund, \$10.52; (16) B.C. Fund, \$10.52; (17) B.C. Fund, \$10.52; (18) B.C. Fund, \$10.52; (19) B.C. Fund, \$10.52; (20) B.C. Fund, \$10.52; (21) B.C. Fund, \$10.52; (22) B.C. Fund, \$10.52; (23) B.C. Fund, \$10.52; (24) B.C. Fund, \$10.52; (25) B.C. Fund, \$10.52; (26) B.C. Fund, \$10.52; (27) B.C. Fund, \$10.52; (28) B.C. Fund, \$10.52; (29) B.C. Fund, \$10.52; (30) B.C. Fund, \$10.52; (31) B.C. Fund, \$10.52; (32) B.C. Fund, \$10.52; (33) B.C. Fund, \$10.52; (34) B.C. Fund, \$10.52; (35) B.C. Fund, \$10.52; (36) B.C. Fund, \$10.52; (37) B.C. 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Observer

What's in a Name?

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—Frank Shakespeare, the director of the United States Information Agency, is at odds with William Shakespeare, the playwright, and the issue—marvelous to say—is the value of a name.

William held "Romeo and Juliet" that there is nothing in a name. A rose, he suggested, would smell a bit different if it were called something else. Thus point, incidentally, to inject a personal note, seems deplorable. It is almost inconceivable that a rose could smell anything at all like a rose if it were called a liverwort, a skunk cabbage or sauerkraut. Nevertheless, William dismissed the opposing view in that hitherto airy way of the poet with a rhetorical question, "What's in a name?"

William has had the argument very much his way over the centuries. It takes a brave spirit to argue with the great Shakespeare. In fact, it takes a Shakespeare.

On March 17, Frank Shakespeare, pondering William's question—"What's in a name?" replied with a thundering "Plenty."

As director of the USIA, Frank was sick and tired of "U.S.S.R. propaganda" which "refers to the people who live within its borders as 'the Soviets.'"

"There is no such thing," he writes in a memorandum directing USIA men not to call the people of the Soviet Union by the name "Soviets" and not to call the Soviet Union "the Soviet nation."

"A rose by any other name would smell as sweet," William had said. Frank was rebutting with the assertion that a Soviet Union by most other names would smell sweeter than it ought to.

"Soviet nation," he wrote, "is a semantical absurdity. There is no 'Soviet nation' and never will be." The tone here suggests that the more Frank thought about William's proposition, the angrier it made him.

The Soviet Union, he said, "is a multinational state . . . but it is not a nation. To call it so, apart from being grammatically incorrect, is to foster the illusion of one happy family rather than an imperialist state increasingly beset with nationality problems, which is what it is."



Shakespeare (Frank) obviously dislikes the Soviet Union and believes that it can be hurt if we refuse to call its residents by the name of its choosing. What's in a name? The difference between victory and defeat for the imperialistic Soviet multinational state, he suggests.

The belief that institutions, groups and persons we dislike can be damaged if we refuse to accept their chosen names in nomenclature is not new. Despite the lip service paid to Shakespeare's (William) wisdom about the rose, there is still a great faith in the inherent power of names.

A famous boxer, to cite a case, once changed his name from Cassius Clay to Muhammad Ali. He had undergone changes in his view of life, had become in a sense a new man. Cassius Clay by another name thus became another man.

Many sports writers apparently thought so too, for long after he had announced his change of name many persisted in writing about him as "Cassius Clay," as though calling him by the name of his choice might change some vital reality. A boxer by any other name might turn the world upside down and start stinging like a butterfly, floating like a

In some cases, perhaps, refusal to use a new name is also a way of protesting against the world's unpleasant rate of change. We have learned about the boxer Clay. "Who is this new fighter, Ali? The same man, you say?" You mean Clay and Ali are the same man? And you expect me, with all the other things I've got to keep up on in the world, to interrupt everything periodically and learn that Clay has become Ali, that Jones has become Barka, that Alcindor has become Jabbar?

As a general principle it would seem reasonable for those people who believe with Shakespeare (William) that there is nothing in a name to go along graciously and call a man a group, an institution, a nation by the name of its choice. If Lew wants to become Karen, that's his business, and why not? If Cities Service wants to become Citgo, fine. If leaders of the United States want to call the citizenry "Americans," it would be foolish to quibble, even though "Americans"—a term for everybody from Baffin Bay to Tierra del Fuego—is semantical absurdity.

General Kozlov said, "Muscovites were used to having militiamen on the street, complete with whistle, for all to see. Now, it is said, they remain hidden in their cars and cannot be seen."

"That is not true. Our radio cars make regular stops. The officers get out, walk around a bit to make sure everything is in order, and if all is quiet, they move on. Furthermore, we do keep foot patrols in key public places like Red Square."

General Kozlov declined to disclose the size of the militia. "We do not generally divulge such figures"—but he indicated that it was substantially smaller than the 30,000 men in the New York police, probably the world's largest municipal force.

He said the criminal investigation division, though directly concerned with the detection of lawbreakers and the shadowing of suspects, focused on analyzing the basic causes of crime

"Their job is not only to catch the perpetrator," General

Lt. Col. Vladimir Svetulok, Maj. Mikhail Baitov check an inquiry.

How Moscow Police Maintain Law, Order

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW (UPI)—The Moscow militia, as the police force is known here, is a highly militarized organization, with a great deal of saluting and standing at attention.

In seeking to insure law and order in this city of seven million people, it prefers to use patrol cars instead of foot patrolmen. It appears to spend much of its time in efforts to control drunkenness and the wide range of petty crime that goes under the general heading of hooliganism.

The six-story headquarters building, usually referred to by Muscovites simply by its address—Petrovka 38—contains a central operations room of astonishing tranquillity. It runs a burglar-alarm service available to ordinary citizens at the equivalent of \$3 a month.

A recent day with the militia included a circumspectly guided tour of the closely guarded headquarters in downtown Moscow and a two-hour ride in a night patrol car through a residential neighborhood.

The day had been arranged by the Novosti Press Agency, the authorized channel for contacts between foreign newsmen and official institutions.

The chief of the Moscow militia, Lt. Gen. Andrei P. Kozlov, discussed the structure and functions of his organization in an interview attended by deputy commissioners and department heads. All were dressed in gold-braided gray uniforms resplendent with rows of military ribbons.

As the chief was about to launch into his recital, an intercom buzzed. He flicked a switch and a clipped military voice boomed: "Comrade General, no significant incidents were reported in Moscow during the last 24 hours. There were two acts of hooliganism."

"This is the daily report from the central operations room," the stocky general explained.

Official briefings usually begin with the Bolshevik revolution of 1917; General Kozlov's prepared account was in that tradition.

"The czars left us a heritage of professional crime unprecedented in scope," he said. "The Communist party and the Soviet people have successfully resolved the fight against crime. The underworld, organized crime and similar terms are now a thing of the past."

Crime statistics are secret, so the statement could not be documented, but the chief said: "It is no secret that some individuals still deviate from accepted norms of social behavior."

Describing some of the steps taken against such activities, he said the gradual shift from foot patrolmen to radio cars over the years had greatly enhanced the mobility and range of his force, but he conceded that it had also raised questions in the minds of citizens.

"Some people complain that the militia is no longer visible," General Kozlov said. "Muscovites were used to having militiamen on the street, complete with whistle, for all to see. Now, it is said, they remain hidden in their cars and cannot be seen."

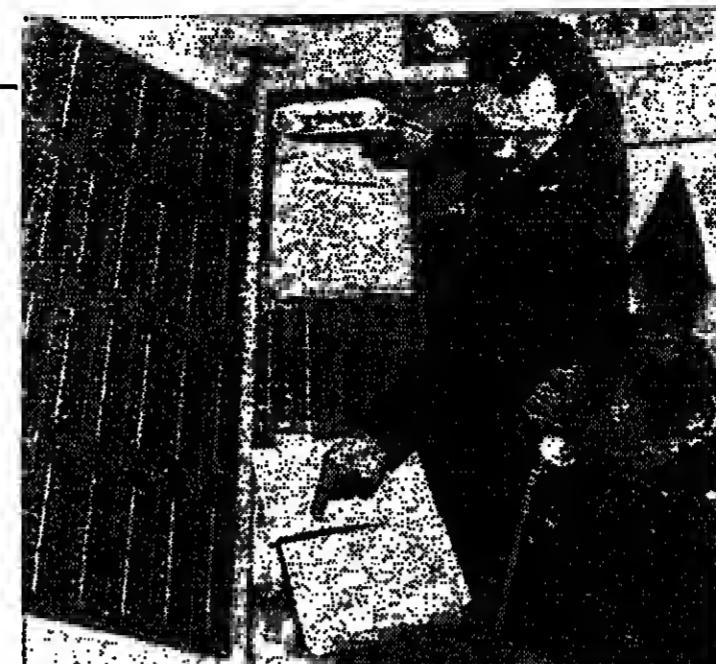
"That is not true. Our radio cars make regular stops. The officers get out, walk around a bit to make sure everything is in order, and if all is quiet, they move on. Furthermore, we do keep foot patrols in key public places like Red Square."

General Kozlov declined to disclose the size of the militia. "We do not generally divulge such figures"—but he indicated that it was substantially smaller than the 30,000 men in the New York police, probably the world's largest municipal force.

He said the criminal investigation division, though directly concerned with the detection of lawbreakers and the shadowing of suspects, focused on analyzing the basic causes of crime

and on the broad field of prevention.

"Their job is not only to catch the perpetrator," General



Kozlov said, "but to establish who is ultimately responsible for that person's having taken this road of crime."

"The division is staffed with people who have been specially trained in solving particular types of crime. Each is a professor in his field. We call this principle of specialization."

In contrast to his published New York counterpart, Police Commissioner Patrick V. Murphy, General Kozlov appears to be a rather shadowy figure to the average citizen. Half a dozen Muscovites, questioned at random, did not know who their police chief was. Two leading Soviet news photo agencies were unable to supply portraits of the general.

Before his appointment as city militia chief in 1968, he commanded the Dzerzhinsky Motorized Infantry Division, an elite internal security unit in the Soviet capital, named for Felix Dzerzhinsky, the Soviet Union's first secret police chief.

High police officers led the visitor through empty corridors to the operations room, linked by radio with Moscow's 29 borough divisions and 135 precincts as well as with a fleet of patrol cars directed from headquarters.

On a huge wall map two precinct lights were blinking—the 58th and the 93rd—to designate the areas where the unspecified acts of hooliganism had been committed in the last 24 hours and were under investigation.

As officers sat before silent switchboards, one demonstrated the radio link with the patrol cars.

"This is Volga, this is Volga," he said into a microphone.

"Calling 120, calling 120, Over."

"This is 120," a quiet voice replied.

"Just testing," the headquarters man said and signed off.

Ten switchboards receive calls for "02," the police number that any citizen may dial from a pay booth without inserting a coin.

"We get all kinds of calls," the officer in charge explained. "People come to us about family problems. Many turn to the militia if they are lost. Moscow is a big city."

The only major call listed on a register examined at random was a report of an alleged murder at an address that, upon investigation, turned out to be nonexistent.

The central burglar alarm service, with 14,000 subscribers, is used by government offices and by private citizens who are away on foreign assignments or on long vacations.

Telephone lines link subscribers' offices and apartments to a room in militia headquarters where young women, seated before another map of Moscow and extensive control panels, were watching for telltale blinking lights. No breaking and entering was found to be in progress.

It appeared to be a quiet day all around. Just to demonstrate its readiness, the militia displayed one of its emergency units for the visitor. At a signal a detective, a medical examiner and a big police dog with handler piled into a microbus standing in the courtyard.

Asked how often the headquarters emergency vehicle had to be used, an officer said it was sent only about two or three times a day to break up street fights or in cases involving bodily injury.

PEOPLE:

A Pointed Tale
Of a Pig and a Poke

A Swiss farmer near Bern who was injected against a pig disease by mistake, has been told to rest for a few days and take a course of pills. The farmer, who held a piglet so it could be injected against trichinosis, was hit in the arm by the needle when the animal tried to escape.

Twilight—Red Army Pvt. Gankin dutifully peered from the watchtower. All quiet in the thick forest below. The stairs creaked. Pvt. Gankin shouted a challenge. Silence. The head of a large bear loomed atop the stairs. Pvt. Gankin, too surprised to shoot, clouted the bear on the head with the butt of his submachine gun, the Soviet Army newspaper Red Star reported. The bear fell down the stairs and broke its neck. Red Star said Pvt. Gankin was commanded to do "bravery and quick action."

Bill Brown started his wife Ellen and millions of British television viewers here when he wished her a happy wedding anniversary—with a seven-second television commercial. Bill, a haulage contractor, wanted the world to know that he had been married to Ellen for exactly eight years Tuesday and as he was tired of giving her jewelry and perfume, he paid Thames Television \$240 for an advertisement. Ellen was delighted and thought it was a beautiful and unusual present. Two leading Soviet news photo agencies were unable to supply portraits of the general.

The shortest distance to the is a straight line, reasoned two convicts at the local prison in Furl, Italy. Waiters in guards' mess and regard model prisoners, Alberto Repetti and Pietro Beldi, simply ed out the front door, explained to unconcerned guards that a were going to the warden's office. They didn't.

The "dial-a-scope" set inaugurated last week in Birmingham, England, and available to all Britons for the price of a telephone call, has drawn the of more literal-minded men of the House of Lords. Ladies

replied that Lord Cotesford horoscope in Old Moore's Almanac stated "Romance is like

and wondered, "Does not such warnings constitute a very valuable service?" The Bishop of Southwark added when he called the service, I, bachelor, was told I was a married man with three children.

Concluding the debate, Lord Denham assured the peers that if any service was the most disreputable, the minister of posts and telecommunication would advise the Post Office to take this a little less seriously.

Yousuf Karsh, the famed Ottawa photographer of the famous, recently was in New York to photograph UN Secretary-General. Karsh, who is

an American company, was

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